

## The Kansas City Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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## Weather Forecast for Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska: Generally fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

For Missouri: Threatening Sunday, with showers and cooler in eastern portion; cloudy Sunday; variable winds.

For Kansas and Colorado: Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

## FRENCH HATRED OF THE JEW.

Although it has become pretty clear that the necessity of shielding the real traitor or traitors against France is the primary incentive for the persecution of Dreyfus, it is still evident, as it has been from the first, that hatred of the Jews has had much to do with not only the selection of Dreyfus as the scapegoat of the general staff, but with the virulent attacks upon him.

This hatred of the Jews has seemed inexplicable to people of other nations, and especially to the people of the United States. Accounts of its violent manifestations have read like chapters from medieval history, not like news records of modern civilization.

Mr. James B. Esch, former minister to Paris, in an article in the first number of the Conservative Review, throws some light on the question, though he does not attempt to justify to other nations the anti-Semitic feeling in France. He discards the more or less current belief that the Jews are hated for their money-making propensities and powers. The real cause, he says, is the popular belief that the Jews are responsible, through the base use of their wealth, for most of the political corruption of France. This belief, in turn, goes back to the notorious Panama scandals, which were directly charged to the Jews.

The force of this popular conviction can best be understood when it is remembered that the enormous losses that were sustained through the Panama collapse and other financial disasters of similar character were felt by the people at large, and not simply by a comparatively few capitalists, as would have been the case if the scheme had been engineered in this country, for example. The peasant, the merchant, the professional man and the capitalist, in fact, people of all stations, had purchased Panama stock.

Thus Dreyfus is to-day bearing vicariously the resentment of the people against the Jews as a race, and it really seems that it will be necessary, as the unfeeling Deroudele declared in his testimony against the prisoner, that he will have to prove himself a thousand times innocent.

## BRYAN IN BLAND'S DISTRICT.

There is only one way to explain it: Mr. Bryan's nerve has been harrowed. Otherwise how could he continue to come before the people, in pursuance of his presidential ambitions, demanding advance payment for speeches in his own behalf? Otherwise how could he go into the late Richard P. Bland's district and appeal to the old supporters of "the father of free silver" in the name of their late distinguished fellow citizen, whose nomination for the presidency in 1896 was defeated through the treachery of his supposed friends, of whom William Jennings Bryan was one?

Otherwise how could he eulogize the dead statesman before thousands of people who knew while he was speaking that their idol had been basely misused to secure the nomination for Bryan on the silver issue? The reports from the Tipton meeting are barren of any account of enthusiasm created by Bryan's references to Bland. Silence was becoming, even if difficult, on the part of Bland's old constituents, when praise came from one of the conspirators of 1896.

There never has been, and there probably never will be, so prominent in American politics, another such an ardent demagogue, such an insincere agitator, such an undisciplined trader and such a cheap contriver as William J. Bryan. Certainly no other man of this quality has ever before aspired to the presidency, much less gained ascendancy over one of the great political parties.

## MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

A few years ago the theory was advanced that the mosquito is an important if not the chief factor in the dissemination of malaria. At first little was thought of it, but it seems more recently to have found acceptance with high medical authorities. The standard publication, the Medical Record, gives it support, and some able writers among the practitioners believe in it. Malaria is the most widespread disease that attacks mankind and it probably also is the most fatal to life. Every year it causes the death of 2,000,000 people in Italy and causes the death of 15,000. Its ravages in all tropical countries are beyond computation. These facts have been known to medical science for a long time, and the fact has also been known that in swampy districts in which malaria had formerly prevailed and where an efficient system of drainage has been undertaken malaria has been quickly and effectually banished. It has also been known that malaria is due to certain minute parasites in the blood. How they come to be there has passed man's comprehension, but the investigations of Major Ronald Ross, who has been in India for a long time studying the matter, have led to the conclusion that malaria will be exterminated if the particular breed or breeds of mosquitoes which are accused of causing

it can be destroyed. And this, the Medical Record thinks, is an eminently feasible proceeding. The draining of swamp lands and the destruction of the larvae will do it.

## "UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES."

President McKinley has defined the government's Philippine policy, so far as that policy may be defined by the president without usurping the rights of congress. In his Ocean Grove speech of Friday the president said:

"I believe there is more love for our country and that more people love the flag than ever before. Wherever that flag is raised it stands not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity and humanity, and what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all people and all lands which, by the fortunes of war, have come within its jurisdiction. That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another in Porto Rico and the Philippines."

"There has been some doubt in some quarters respecting the policy of the government in the Philippines. I see no harm in stating it in this presence: Peace first; then, with charity for all, establish a government of law and order, protecting life and property and occupation for the well being of the people who will participate in it under the stars and stripes."

As for the present situation in the Philippines, the president may speak with absolute authority, for so long as there is war in any territory in the possession of the United States the chief executive is responsible for its prosecution. In declaring that peace must come first, the president means that peace must be secured even if it is necessary to continue the war until the rebellious Filipinos have been completely subdued.

Regarding the future of the Philippines, the president can make only such promises as are based upon his reading of national conscience as it will be expressed through the action of congress. He could not promise the Philippines independence or autonomy, even if he believed that one of these forms of government would be the best that could be given the natives of the Philippines. He knows the American people well enough, however, to declare that the national emblem does not mean one thing in the United States and another thing in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Does anyone seriously believe that the Filipinos, politically, could come to a better fate than to enjoy all the privileges, the protection, the inspiration and the blessings for which the American flag stands?

Mr. Bryan and the other political enemies of the administration have demanded that the president give the Filipinos some assurance as to the future. What better assurance could be given than that contained in the president's declaration? While he is not authorized to speak for congress as to the details of government, he declares without reservation that after peace there will be established a government of law and order, protecting life, property and occupation for the well being of all, and that this government will be "under the stars and stripes." The conclusion is—as all Americans must know—the most convincing part of this promise. It would be hazardous indeed to promise the Filipinos a good independent government; but by declaring once for all that the islands must remain under the jurisdiction of the United States, it becomes clear that these assurances of a peaceful, humanitarian and progressive government are well founded.

Of course the president's declaration will not suit the anti-imperialists. They do not want the American flag to be over the Philippines, but under their feet.

## AS TO THE HORSE.

The bicycle was responsible for a great shrinkage in the use and value of the horse. The automobile promises to make a still greater shrinkage in the same direction. Yet the horse as a factor in recreation and commercial transportation is not likely to be eliminated. In sportsman's parlance, he is disgraced but still in the ring. He will continue to have his admirers and his uses, regardless of the devices of inventive man.

Mr. John Glimmer Speed contributes to the Review of Reviews an article on "The Present and Future of the Horse" that is instructive reading to those interested in the fate of the "noble animal."

The writer shows that while the number of horses in the United States has increased since 1880 when there were 11,201,890 to 13,665,397 in 1895, the average value of them has decreased from \$74.94 in 1884 to \$72.33 this year. Horses of good ancestry will always hold their own no matter how mechanical motors may multiply. The marked decline in values must be attributed to the lessening demand for the animals that cannot boast of pedigrees or points, the horses that are now hitched to garbage wagons, livery "rigs" and canal boats.

Because the common horse is so largely produced by farmers and because of the increasing depreciation in its value, Mr. Speed estimates that horse raising has resulted in an actual loss of \$500,000,000 since 1893, when the product in this commodity was the largest of any year during the past two decades. He believes the situation for the farmers can be improved if they will devote more attention as breeders to quality instead of quantity. He calls their attention to the fact that the breeding of an animal that will command a good price when ready for market is not more expensive than the raising of unattractive stock for which there is a decreasing demand.

## AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

An interesting story of American progress and enterprise in South Africa is contained in a report received by the state department in Washington from Consul General Stowe at Cape Town regarding a trip to Kimberley, the Kimberley diamond mines and Orange Free State. In writing about Kimberley he says many of the most responsible positions are held by Americans, and he found much American machinery there. The immense driving gear of a pumping engine made in England had to be sent to Chicago to have the cog cut. The company is operating an ice plant sent from Chicago, and has three more ordered, each with a capacity of five tons per day, and 20,000 cubic feet of cold storage, and a complete dynamite plant, with an American to manage it, is on its way there from America. The 150 miles of narrow gauge railroad in and around the mines are laid with American rails, and every tie or sleeper is made of California redwood, which in that country is the best wood for such a purpose. Three ships from California have recently arrived with cargoes of redwood and Oregon pine. All the water used in and about the city flows through

pipes made in the United States and the locomotives used on the railroad are of American make.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

M. Bertillon is the laughing stock of the court at Rennes, and the court at Rennes is the laughing stock of the world.

An important lesson of the Dreyfus case to French youth is: Don't be a Clam—especially one of the Du Paty variety.

M. Labori seems to be an exceptionally able lawyer, but we don't believe he could convict a train robber in Jackson county.

The sultan of Sulu has recognized the authority of the United States, but Aguinaldo and Edward Atkinson are still holding out.

The Hon. Hazen S. Pingree is enjoying a much needed rest. So is the public. The public is enjoying it more than Mr. Pingree.

Statesman Joe Bailey is silent, but not idle. He is memorizing the constitution so that he can recite it backwards as well as forwards.

Cooling showers are spilling Colonel Connor's hot weather forecasts with great regularity. But they are not injuring his reputation for veracity.

In making frequent reference to the Bible in support of his dishonest theories, Mr. Bryan is acquiring a reputation for hypocrisy as well as for demagoguery.

If Porto Rico were a state Mr. Bryan would be making the storm-tossed inhabitants some very impressive speeches on how the gold standard is responsible for their miseries.

M. Bertillon has such a highly scientific system and such complete paraphernalia that he can guarantee to fasten any piece of handwriting on any person that his client may desire.

Edwin Markham has written a newspaper article entitled, "Don't Worry." It is a fact that many of what seem to be his life are not worth worrying over, Mr. Markham among the number.

The father of William Lloyd Garrison was distinguished for his efforts to free slaves. The son thinks he sees an opportunity to win a name in the same way. That's why the fellow is throwing all these fits.

The silver issue may be a little weak these days, but the need of the silver trust's backing is just as strong as it was three years ago. Mr. Bryan will stand loyally by "the righteous cause" of the bullion owners.

"Matt Quay owns the state of Pennsylvania," says a distinguished contemporary. Not quite that, but he possesses the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, and the calumnies and persecutions of his enemies are powerless to do him harm.

William L. Garrison tells how McKinley, Long and Dewey might have become famous. It is too bad that Garrison didn't reveal this earlier. The gentlemen referred to will probably have to go on now and finish their careers as inconsequential nobodies.

There is a George Washington in the Philippines who shoots our soldiers when they respond to a flag of truce, and a George Washington in the Transvaal who guzzles two gallons of beer a day. The George Washingtons are becoming altogether too numerous and cheap.

## KANSAS TOPICS.

**Bordeaux Ruffianism.**  
Assistant Attorney General J. S. West says that if Dreyfus is convicted by the French court-martial it will be by "Bordeaux ruffians."

**"Consent"**  
Jerry Simpson says his paper, the Bayonet, is one of the most remarkable papers published. It is run without circulation, advertising or brains.

**A Dewey Quilt.**  
Mrs. A. C. Bangs, of Winfield, has just received Admiral Dewey's autograph on a piece of cloth to be used in a crazy quilt.

**Oldest in the Seventh District.**  
The Great Bend Tribune is twenty-four years old and lays claim to the honor of being the oldest paper under the same continuous management in the Seventh congressional district.

**Irrefutable Evidence.**  
Editor E. F. Tennant, of Goodland, remarks: When a Populist quits talking he has lost faith.

**Would Please Everybody.**  
Charlie Scott, in the Iowa Register: "Cablegrams announce that Oom Paul and John Bull are about to lock horns and go to war. What a howl of delight would go up from this country if things would come about in such a way as to make John Jacob Astor fight for his adopted country."

**Kansas Boys Become Veterans.**  
Writing from Manila to the Girard Press F. A. Gerken, a private in the Twentieth Kansas, says: "The following named members of Company D enrolled in the First and Second Regiments of Philippine veteran volunteers: Captain H. B. Orwig, Sergeant Ira Keithly, Corporals Ed Scott, Raymond Clark and Lloyd Wheeler, and Private John C. Lofey, Cal K. Shoemaker and Ernest Hoffman, Corporals Jones and Michaels made application, but failed to pass the examination on account of disease contracted in line of duty. A dozen other members of Company D could not pass the examination should they try, but they have no desire to 'take on.'"

**Sadly Different.**  
An officer of the Twentieth Kansas, writing from the Philippines, says: "When the Twentieth Kansas starts for home there will be little left to remind a man of what the regiment was. Many were killed and wounded. Many will re-enlist. Many were sent to the States disabled. A majority will return to Frisco as a regiment, but many of these physically are not, and never will be, the men they were when they left for the Philippines."

**Montgomery Middle-of-the-Roaders.**  
The Populists of Montgomery county, headed by J. L. Cox, editor of the Independence Star and Kansan, have decided to sever connections with the Democrats, and have issued a call for a middle-of-the-road Pop convention September 2. The official call closes with this declaration: "This convention is called to the end that the integrity of the Populist party may be maintained, that Populist principles may not perish nor become nullified, that Populists may direct the Populist party and that we may steer clear of debasing and entangling alliances in the future, and we earnestly invite all those who believe in

the motives and aims of the Populist party as set forth and demonstrated in the past, to join with us in the work of reconstruction."

## Corn Crop Comparisons.

Goodland News: There has been any number of comparisons made in order to show how big the Kansas corn crop is this year. It is estimated that to move it, it would take a freight train 6,000 miles long and other examples have been printed, but they fail to show the greatness of the crop. If the corn raised in Kansas this year was ground into meal and an energetic ant tried to move it 100 feet it would take the ant, working night and day, just 21,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 years to accomplish the job. This is the kind of a corn crop we have in Kansas, and the freight car is not in it when you figure on the ant.

## Fort Scott Wants a Gun.

Fort Scott wants one of those Spanish guns which the war department has decided to loan Kansas. In setting forth the claims of that place for one gun the Monitor remarks: "Governor Stanley should consider carefully the claims of Fort Scott for one of the Spanish guns coming to this state. The national cemetery is the natural location for one of these captured guns. It will be well cared for, and as some of the Cuban soldiers are already buried here, it is fitting that this grim reminder of the soldiers' work should be planted here. No county in the state has furnished more or better soldiers and they are entitled to this memento of the war with Spain."

## Pop vs. Pop.

The Girard World, Pop, this week goes after Ed Ridgely, the Populist congressman in that district, in this fashion: "Mr. Ridgely is lending his assistance to the fusionists and Democrats of Montgomery county, who last week packed the convention for fusion against the announced wishes of two-thirds of the voting Populists of the county. He will perhaps land the fusion nominees in office about as smoothly as he land-d the Democratic applicants for places in the census department recently, as he claimed, in return for the earnest support that the Democrats of the district had given him, a Populist (?). God save the mark."

## CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

**Mr. Bryan's Monometallism.**  
From the New York World (Dem.).

Mr. Bryan is not a "bitalist," as he claims, but a silver monometallist. In the platform which he put forth at Omaha as the expression of his views, Mr. Bryan insists more strenuously than ever upon what the Chicago platform demanded: "Free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." And his platform declares this to be "the natural and necessary ratio."

There is no "natural" ratio, as the "commercial ratio," which Jefferson said should always govern. It is a ratio fixed by law when it represented substantially the relative value of the two money metals—as the unaltered fact.

Why "necessary"? This country has had three ratios—15, 16 and 18. Other countries have had different ratios. Why is "16 to 1" selected as peculiarly binding—as sacred as the Divine code, as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians?

The truth is, as we have said, that in taking this position Mr. Bryan stamps himself as a silver monometallist. He was wholly honest he would admit it. He has read history enough to know that never—NEVER—in this country or in any other, have gold and silver circulated side by side, being paid for by metal—when both were coined freely and without limitation at 16 to 1 or any other false ratio. The cheaper money—the overvalued metal—everywhere and always drives out of circulation the dearer money.

This has been the result time and again in our own country. Sometimes this law banishes gold, sometimes silver—but always the cheaper money stays, the more precious metal is driven out.

In favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when the actual ratio is about 32 to 1, Mr. Bryan would, therefore, instead of providing "more money," which he says is the best times, cause the withdrawal from circulation of \$500,000,000 in gold coin—more than one-third of our total supply of money. This would be the most tremendous and the most disastrous "contraction of the currency" ever known in our history. It would put this country at once upon a silver basis of 50-cent dollars, along with Mexico, almost alone among the nations of the world.

Economically the 16 to 1 scheme is as dishonest as it is impossible. Politically it is suicide.

## They Know Him.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
As a candidate for re-election as Judge last fall Shackelford ran behind his ticket in the popular vote, and in the legislative spirit of opposition, only more emphatic, was shown in his county when his candidacy for congress was announced. Judge Shackelford's neighbors are well acquainted with his character, and his record of disapproval has been registered at the ballot box. He is a machine politician of the most selfish type. He is just the sort of man Governor Stephens would pick out to assist in conducting politics on the low level of personal and ring advantage. Shackelford is the nominee for congress because the state machine, with which he trains, pushed him through by secret work in the primaries and by secret work in the convention. A large majority of Democratic voters in the district did not want him as the nominee. They were defeated in their own choice of a candidate, and in 1896, hoping that the people might be deceived. Then at the proper time they endorsed the nomination.

They will play the game to the same way next year. A Populist nomination of Bryan in the district would be a congressional victory for the Democratic convention would finish him if anything could.

## Amending the Constitution.

From the Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).  
There is always an abundant supply of amendments to the constitution, and it is not by accident that the constitution of the United States has been amended so often. The amendments are not made by the people, but by the congress, and the people are not consulted in the process.

**Tammany's Gigantic Seal.**  
From the Chicago Post.  
New York is up in arms against Croker's municipal assembly, which threatens to jam through a water job of the most outrageous character. The Republican machine was at first suspected of having an interest in the deal, but Senator Platt

the mind has its preserving time also. In youth we can store up rich treasures of thought that will in later years, the whither of our life, afford us the sweetness and the zest that will perhaps be lacking in the up of a fortune or the ruin of a family. Extracts from famous authors, memorized to last until the time when reading is an effort, will provide a delight for many a hour in the twilight time of our days.

Perhaps this special fruit finds no favor with us—then turn to the preserving of another sort. Kindly deeds, generous actions, noble dealing, a true thirst for the years to come take place in the cupboard of memory, and there will be no bitter taste, but a lasting sweetness to add to the joyous memory of the past. Every day is preserving time for us who are saving as we shall reap, and it is optional with us whether we allow the fruit that is within our reach to decay and waste or be preserved to our advantage in the days to come.

## Protection and the Trusts.

From the Washington Post.  
"Protection is the second spawner of the trusts," so says the St. Louis Republic. Our St. Louis contemporary disagrees with its presidential candidate, Mr. Bryan, in this sweeping indictment. He admits that trusts might flourish under free trade, and he suggests that the constitution of the United States should be so amended as to give the central government a larger scope of authority over corporations in order that it may wage war on trusts. Thus far we have looked in vain for any Democratic endorsement of this proposition, nor do we expect to find it. That party is extremely unlikely to give any further delegation of powers by the states to the nation.

The Republic mentions a number of trusts as awful examples of the robbery that is being perpetrated upon the people at this time—the time of our greatest progress and prosperity. It says that "meat, one of the main food staples of our laboring population, has in the American market been arbitrarily forced to an almost prohibitive price by the action of a few combine, while in England, notwithstanding the cost of freight and refrigeration, it is selling at from 1½ to 2 cents per pound less than is demanded in the United States."

Will the Republic kindly tell us what effect protection has upon the "big trust and the beef combine"? Will it point out a way by which congress or state legislatures could interfere with the business of either of those combines? The courts can bring them to terms when they violate law; but their right to buy and sell cannot be taken from them. So far as the tariff is concerned, we have no doubt but that the case that it has nothing to do with the case of the meat industry. The Republic says the "anthracite coal region is under trust control. This trust ordered an advance of one cent a bushel a month ago, and since then it has put on additional 2 cents per ton." That is true, but there is no duty on anthracite coal. "The second spawner of the trusts" did not spawn that more than it spawned its distinguished contemporary, Standard Oil. The Post would be glad to have the power of the anthracite combination materially weakened, but we do not see how that object is to be attained.

There is no absolute monopoly, some of the mines being independent, but these appear to be willing to let the trust fix prices. Yet there is a limit to the competitive exertions, for there are several substitutes for coal, and they are coming more and more into use.

Our St. Louis contemporary complains of the general advance of prices, coincident with the organization of trusts, but it omits to mention the fact that wages, mostly voluntary, and it does not attempt to show that prices of commodities are, as a rule, oppressively high. It says, for example, that "carpets are 50 per cent higher than they were a year ago." It is true, but the price of the carpet trust is high, and it is high time for something like that to happen. That industry was depressed, and its recovery is one of the best phases of the industrial situation. Much more good than harm has resulted from the advance in carpet prices. The Republic mentions another good thing when it says "print cloths of every kind are selling for three-quarters of a cent more per yard than they were a year ago."

That means steady employment and good wages for thousands; it means more happiness in thousands of homes. It shows that the most seriously depressed of all our industries has at last caught the wind of the abounding prosperity in its sails. If the tariff is responsible for that, and we suspect it is, so much the better for the tariff.

There are trade combines which need restriction. There are a few of our protective duties that might well be lowered, not to kill off any industry, but to put an end to vexatious and needless importations. But it is absurd, in view of the unexampled prosperity of these days of trade combines, to contend that all trusts are evil things. And it is fantastic folly to contend that the most serious source of evil is the tariff. The tariff is the second spawner of the trusts. But for protection we should have had no manufacturing industries worth combining.

## Populists and Democrats.

From the New York Times (Ind. Dem.).  
A Washington Populist represents to a newspaper correspondent that the minds of the leaders of his party are divided about the policy of holding their convention and nominating a candidate before the Democrats nominate him. In order, as he says, to force the hands of the Democrats. This is the article known all over the world as humbug. The Populists will never nominate in advance of the Democrats. They will wait until they know it would be bad policy.

The Populist party is made up of paranoiacs, calamity howlers, men who carry statistical tables in their hats, cranks, unshaven and unshorn men terrible with hair, and unscrupulous politicians of the first order. They are not a party, but a collection of individuals who are united by the fact that they could never elect a president in their own name, trademarks and good will of the Democratic party. They put that party forward with outstretched arms, and they are a candidate in 1896, hoping that the people might be deceived. Then at the proper time they endorsed the nomination.

They will play the game to the same way next year. A Populist nomination of Bryan in the district would be a congressional victory for the Democratic convention would finish him if anything could.

## Life's Preserving Time.

From the Philadelphia Times.  
From the interior of both city and country homes at this season there come spicy whiffs of fragrance that proclaim the fact in the households of the land are engaged in their annual business of preserving. Hot and tired, they labor with the fruit to store up its lusciousness to add zest to winter's appetite and luxury to a banquet which is reserved when snow and ice hold in their rigid gyres the rich juices and luscious flavor of the peach, the pear and the grape.

It is a dealing in futures in the domestic life that suggests to the thoughtful that

and Quigg, the county chairman, have emphatically denied this, so that Croker and his henchmen are entitled to the full "credit" for the attempt at robbing the municipality of millions. The proposition is to make a fort-vote contract with the Rampart Water Company for the delivery of 200,000,000 gallons of water to New York city at \$70 a million.

This water contract would be worth to the company \$200,000,000, and the company could not even deliver the water to the consumers. It would cost the city \$200,000,000 additional to do this. On the other hand, it is estimated that the city could do on its own account for \$100,000,000 what Croker's tools are anxious to get from a private company for double that amount. Yet a few months ago Croker was a loud agitator for municipal gas works and the promoter of a bill looking to that end.

The job was introduced and pushed in the most secret and subterranean way. Comptroller Cole first discovered the colored crookedness in the woodpile and raised a hue and cry. He denounced the deal as the worst ever laid before the city, and a little investigation developed the fact that big politicians were behind it. The company itself is managed by Republicans who a few years ago obtained dubious legislation both at Albany and at Trenton, and Croker's willingness to let so much money go to outsiders and Republicans is certainly puzzling. It is utterly inconsistent with all the cherished principles of "home rule," which means noninterference from Albany with its administration of local affairs in the interest of Tammany.

While New York's water problem is a serious one, it is admitted that a moderate increase of the water supply is necessary. The general conviction is that the city must create and own the means of increasing a constant and ample supply. In spite of this Tammany officials have tried to smuggle through a gigantic scheme of plunder. It must be profoundly disgusted with Cole, one of its own men, who was nominated by Croker in the hope and belief that his orders would be obeyed in the comptroller's office. Cole has asserted independence before, and he is generally recognized as a capable and honest official. Strange that Tammany should have contained such material!

The job will now be thoroughly canvassed, though Tammany seems determined to jam it through.

## A Beautiful World.

George H. Newhall, in New York Herald.  
For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord—Romans, xiv.

It may be a wicked world in which we live, as some people say it is, but it has a keen appreciation of honesty, self-sacrifice, integrity and all the other noble qualities of human nature. For myself, I think it a perfectly satisfactory world, physically beautiful and spiritually excellent. I am glad that I was born into it, and I shall be willing to leave it when I die. I believe that the future has something better in store for me, and one ought always to be ready to part with a coin of copper if he can exchange it for a coin of gold. Christ injected into the mind and heart new principles and faiths in the same way that a baker injects yeast into dough. The process of fermentation begins its work at once. Its action may be slow, and at certain stages it may seem to be doing nothing like reason that the whole mass is worthless and that the experiment is a failure. But there is a persistency in yeast which is simply irresistible, and in the end it will conquer, and the clear, sparkling mass will be changed for the better. That is the result of law, a very beneficial law, by which the unworthy is gotten rid of and the good at last prevails.

There is wisdom in the world, plenty of it, and we are once in a while on the verge of despair. We tremble for the future because we forget that God is in control of the universe. We fear at the sight of evil, and we are afraid to look at it, but God is behind the tide, and while we doubt a wave throws itself a few inches further up the beach, as though to reproach us for our fears. High water mark will not "reach" our lifeline, but what matters that? The eternal law is not whether we shall be here when the millennium comes and the poet's dream and the prophecy of Scripture is fulfilled, but whether the millennium is on its way and will come some time or not. A convalescent may have pains and still be on the road to health. The pains are themselves a proof that he is getting well, an incident in his progress toward the desired end. In like manner, the evil in the world, for we have not yet attained to moral perfection; but as the earth is speeding on its way through space, while we are unconscious of any motion, so speedily toward the millennium we are moving, and we may be sure that our pessimism and cynicism cannot block the way.

Christ is more truly present in our midst to-day than He was in Judea nineteen centuries ago, and the millennium has an ever increasing circumference. The musician may gather only a small audience at first, and people may pass him by indifferently, while some may even scorn him, but men love music, and he will persevere, and the hour comes when all the way and worn and tired and troubled soul to listen because their hearts are cheered and their drooping spirits are encouraged. Something with responds to the something without, and the notes that vibrate in the air are heard with the rapture of gratitude.

The teachings of Christ are not a luxury but a necessity. We may have our greivances, or we may regret our poverty, but down deep in the soul, hidden perhaps under the rubbish of wealth and passion and ambition, are longings which cannot be repressed and which only He can satisfy. Some experience this, and bring us to a consciousness of that fact, and in that hour we shall either hasten to Him or regret that we are wretched enough to stay away. The most